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The department of labor charged two experts with studying the conditions of the watchmakers of Switzerland, the silk weaveries at Lyons, and the cutleries of St. Étienne, all of which are conducted on the home-industrial plan with motive power furnished. Both delegates, the author says, although at the outset supporters of the plan, came to the conclusion that no such innovation could save the Belgian home industries. Neither a special tariff for hand-made laces nor the marking of machine-made laces as "imitation" could stimulate this former home industry.

With reference to wages in home-industrial work the author cites the following: Women engaged in lace-work earn as little as $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per hour. In the straw-braiding industry no one is paid over 10 cents per day. Glove-makers receive from 20 to 24 cents daily wages; cutlery-makers, from 35 to 40 cents. The best-paid are shoemakers, earning from 60 to 80 cents a day. The weavers of Sleswick earn from \$1.25 to 1.50 per week.

In conclusion, Mr. Ansiaux expresses it as his opinion that socialism has been able to take such deep root in Belgium on account of the extensiveness of home industries, with their attendant miseries and demoralizing effects.

J. M.

Le travail de nuit des femmes dans l'industrie. Published by the International Association for Legal Protection of Workingmen. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1903. 8vo, pp. xlii + 384.

This is a collection of reports from factory inspectors for twenty-three European cities, besides Albany, N. Y., and Tokio, Japan. It contains a great deal of valuable and reliable information as to the industries which employ women at night, the number employed and wages received, the industries which prohibit the labor of women, the dates of laws to that effect or the obstacles to legal prohibition of night labor by women, the enforcement of laws where they do exist, and the organization and methods of inspection of factories. Some of the reports also tell what industries give out home work, what compensation it receives, and how it compares with work done in factories. Most of the reports discuss the effects of night work upon health, upon family life, and upon the industry itself.

The introduction by Professor Étienne Bauer, director of the International Labor Bureau, sketches the history of efforts to sup-

press the night work of women from the first law made in England in 1842 up to 1903, and gives a tabulated statement of laws in different countries (p. xvi). He concludes that it has a bad effect upon industry as well as upon individuals and the family, and that all countries are making efforts to suppress it, especially in the last decade.

CAROLINE M. HILL.

Les industries insalubres. Published by the International Association for Legal Protection of Workingmen. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1903. 8vo, pp. lx + 438.

This is a collection of reports on the precautions taken in certain unsanitary industries, particularly in the manufactures of matches and lead colors. There are three groups of such industries: (1) those in which the effect is toxic or infectious; (2) those in which there is much dust or noxious vapor; (3) those in which there is great liability to accidents or explosions. The International Labor Bureau has sent out questionnaires to factory inspectors as to the number of hours in the working day, hours of rest, approximate number of workmen and their ages, methods of heat, light, and ventilation, cubic feet of air per workman, precautions in case of accident, measures to protect against danger from vapor, gas, dust, explosions, etc. The reports are answers to some or all of these questions.

C. M. H.

Bibliographie der Finanzwissenschaft. Bearbeitet und herausgegeben von JOSEF STAMMHAMMER. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1903. 8vo, pp. vi + 416.

In his bibliography of public finance, Herr Stammhammer has grouped titles under general subjects, by countries, chronologically. For example, the titles relating to the United States are cited under some thirty-five or forty headings; those relating to Germany and England, under seventy odd headings each; France, 138; and so of other countries, states, and cities. The material relating to any given country is thus widely distributed according to subject-matter, but may be easily assembled through the index, where subjects are grouped by countries and minor geographical divisions. In any but a German publication one might have expected to find page references introduced into this index as an obvious, if unlogical, labor-saving device; this, however, is an inessential matter. Page references are